

DAILY SENTINEL.

MON. JUN. 1.

The Union it must be preserved.—Jackson.

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.—The Democracy of Owen held a convention at Spencer on the 4th of July, and the Democracy of Fulton on the 26th of June, to nominate county tickets.

Negroes not to be Taxed.

The Senate has refused to tax slaves by a vote of fourteen to twenty-two. BROWNING, of Illinois, and LANE, of Indiana, and DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, with the Connecticut Senators and WILSON, of Massachusetts, voted with Cowan and the Democrats and border State members to exempt. Rhode Island, and GRIMES, of Iowa, FESSENDEN, SUMNER, and most of the anti-slavery men, voted to tax negroes.

Congressional Extravagance.

In the President losing confidence in the Sec-
retary of War? Upon any other hypothesis how
can the following piece of information be ex-
plained, which we find specially reported to the
Cincinnati Republican papers?

The President is at the War Office every night
until a late hour, sending despatches and reciv-
ing reports. He takes supreme direction and
control in military as well as in civil affairs.

And then another item in the same dispatch is
further evidence that there is a screw loose in the
War Department:

"Assistant Secretary Scott has resigned."

What's up?

A Hopeful Sign.

The election of JOHN D. STILES, Democrat, in
the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, the other
day, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned
by the death of Mr. Cooper, is significant of the
current of public opinion. In 1858, LONGNECKER,
Republ., carried the district by a fair major-
ity. In 1860, Dr. COOPER, Democrat, beat
LONGNECKER, by one hundred and forty-three votes, in
a poll of 21,383. Now, in nearly an equal vote,
STILES has over five hundred majority over Mr.
LEAH, a Republican, People's and "Union" can-
didate. Considering that Pennsylvania is filled
full of CAMERON's army contractors, this is a
most cheering result.

An Unpleasant Suspense.

The storm of Saturday afternoon disarranged
the telegraph wires so that we are without news
later than the noon dials of that day. The
news then received confirmed the previous re-
ports of the evacuation of Corinth. The reason of
that movement on the part of the rebels does
not appear, nor are we advised whether they are
gone. The evacuation of that
stronghold must have been in progress for some
days before the advance of our forces. It is not
credible to our commander of that division of the
army that he was ignorant of the movements
of the enemy, while his plans must have
been known to them. The strategy of
BEAUREGARD must command praise, while
the lack of skill in our Generals creates distrust. From private sources of infor-
mation we learn that the rebel forces in the
neighborhood of Richmond number 250,000. It
was reported that a battle would come off
there on Saturday or yesterday, but the failure
of the telegraph wires keeps us in suspense in
that regard. We can only hope that no news is
good news, and we must patiently wait upon the
elements to be relieved from the unpleasant sus-
pense caused by the failure of the wires.

Valuable Documents.

We have for sale the following valuable docu-
ments:

The speeches of Hon. D. W. VODRIELES upon
the financial policy and frauds of the Adminis-
tration party and his vindication of his statements
in that speech in reply to the comments of Mr.
DAWES, of Massachusetts. This speech shows
from Republican record the expenditures of the
Administration; the amount of the public in-
debtedness and the gross frauds by which that
debt has increased. These speeches are in
pamphlet form, sixteen pages, and will be fur-
nished at one dollar per hundred.

The speech of Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of
Illinois, exposing the abolition schemes of negro
equality and what the tax payers are paying for
the experiment. In this pamphlet is the address
of the Democratic members of Congress to
the Democracy of the United States, prepared by
the Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, the most intimate
friend of Senator DOUGLASS. Price ten cents per
dozen, fifty cents per hundred and four dollars per
thousand.

These documents should be placed in the hands
of every voter in Indiana, as they discuss in a
masterly manner subjects which have a deep in-
terest for every citizen who desires to preserve
constitutional liberty and to perpetuate the Union
as framed by the Fathers of the Republic.

"As a member of Congress, I would never
vote one man or one dollar to resist the South."

The Terre Haute Express and the Indianapolis
Journal, with the partisan uniforms which
ever characterize those papers, quote the fore-
going sentiment as having been expressed by Mr.
VODRIELES. He never uttered it. In a speech at
Greencastle on the 10th of April, 1861, before
the commencement of hostilities, he said:

"For myself I care not for the South, or for
the border State proposition, or any other fair and honorable adjustment which will
give peace to the country; but I say to you, my
constituents, that as your representative, I will
never vote one dollar, one man or one gun to the
Administration of Abraham Lincoln to make war
upon the South."

The words—"I will never vote one dollar,
one man, or one gun to the Administration of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN to make war upon the South." This was said before the attack upon Sumter, and when, according to the highest testimony, "the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN" as-
sured the Southern Commissioners, then in Washington, that Fort Sumter should not be re-
inforced, and that it had no intention in any way
"to make war upon the South." Previous to this, Congress, by a resolution almost unanimous,
declared to the people of the South and the whole country that the institution
of slavery should not be interfered with in the
States where it existed, and that the Abolitionists
were so few in number that their schemes should
be regarded with contempt.

Now we ask is there a man in Indiana who respects the Constitution and who desires the per-
petuation of the Union under the Constitution,
who will even now take exception to the senti-
ment of Mr. VODRIELES? Always excepting Ab-
olitionists, could there have been a man found

on the 10th of April, 1861, who would have been
willing to have voted "one dollar, one man or
one gun to the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN
to make war upon the South?" Mr. LINCOLN
justifies the war upon the South, and the means
he has used to prosecute it, upon the ground that
the rebels inaugurated hostilities. Mr. VODRIELES's
term as Congressman commenced with that of Mr.
LINCOLN as President. And he has proven that his
loyalty to the Government is equal to that of
the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by
voting for every dollar, every man and every
gun, that the President has asked for to put down
the rebellion. But Mr. VODRIELES, unlike Mr.
LINCOLN, has condemned the rebels who have
taken advantage of the public necessities to rob
the treasury, and who, under the guise of patriotism,
have swindled the Government and added
vastly to the burdens of the country. And
another offense of Mr. VODRIELES is that he has
offered a financial policy—a system of taxation
that is unequal, that favors the East to the dis-
advantage of the West. Upon these issues Mr.
VODRIELES has administered a most withering
blow to the party in power, and for that reason
he has been pursued with the most infamous de-
tractions and misrepresentations of his position
with the hope that it would break its effect upon
the country. But it will fail. He has said nothing
nor has he done anything that is not entirely
consistent with the highest devotion to the Gov-
ernment, and we know he has infinitely more re-
gard for its preservation than those who are now
barking at his heels for party purposes.

Congressional Extravagance.

The members of Congress seem to have un-
limited confidence in the financial ability of the
country. Instead of considering measures to re-
duce the expenditures of the Government during
the war, they devote themselves largely to propo-
sitions involving prodigious expenditures. If
they continue to have them, the resources of
the nation will be exhausted.

The President's resolution, leading to com-
pensated emancipation, has been adopted—
and if accepted by the Border Slave States, a
vast sum of money would be laid out in main-
taining free out of slave States. The Home-
stead bill, giving away the public lands, is a law.
The Pacific Railroad scheme, though a more
gigantic national prodigy never was dreamed of,
finds favor in the eyes of Congressmen—and
providing the small but respectable sum of
twenty million dollars is being voted the Sen-
ate is a high-water mark, and we are going to
meet the expenditures for the raising of revenue to
meet the expenditures that are inevitable, and
less to the expenditure of money that we have
not got, and which there is no prospect that we
will have.

We copy the foregoing from the Cincinnati
Commercial, a Republican sheet. If a Demo-
cratic paper had made similar charges against the
action of the ruling party in Congress, the papers
in its interest would have said that disloyalty to
the Government was the motive which prompted them.
But these charges of "Congressional
extravagance" come from a Republican source
we presume we can present them for the considera-
tion of the public and especially to illustrate the
incompetency of the Republican party to ad-
minister the Government.

In considering the present state of the minds
of the people it is important to distinguish between
love and hatred to the slaveholder. In the present
sentiment of the North there was a sincere indigna-
tion against slavery, then we might agree to it that
some system would be devised for getting rid of the institution. But it is, as is true, the
Northern radicalism is but a bitter enmity to the
slaveholder, and the enmity to the institution is
nowhere manifested. It is plain that if day the
people of the United States could give freedom
to the entire negro race, with the condition an-
nexed that they should be free to overrun the
country and annihilate it, that would be the
greatest service that could be rendered to the
nation. This disposition only shows that the
inevitable future would be if the race were
freed and left among us. Amalgamation will
never be permitted, and the co-existence of two
races in the same country, without amalgamation,
is a political status the result of which bis-
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Any wholesale abolition of slavery in the
South would of course be a destruction of the
social system, and would probably result very
soon in a war of races. It would be in effect the
ruin of the country. Neither the people of
America, nor the world are ready for the collapse
of our barbarism which would be the necessary re-
sult of such a system.

If we emerge from the war with a united coun-
try, and a Constitution unimpaired, there is rea-
son to believe that a system will be sought out
by good men for putting an end to slavery and
removing the negro race; but the heavy debt of
the nation, the necessities of Southern industry to
re recuperate the South, the demands of the
North and of the world at large of the products
of the South will operate to strengthen the
present system. Final removal will have
been protracted, rather than accelerated by the
war.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Response.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the
public response to the call of the President for
a hundred or two thousand more troops the other
day, than the coming of the call of the President
under the forthcoming call of the President.
There would be no difficulty, they say, if the
people were sure that the war was to be conduct-
ed with a single eye to the suppression of the re-
bels, whether slavery went down with that
which it caused or not.

"A war for the maintenance of slavery, as
this is in some quarters to be, a war in which the
generals, officers and instructed to accept no
terms less than complete submission, is a war
which they likely to make most rapid."

Others are prepared to respond to this call with
patriotic alacrity, but the Tribune politicians
treasonably declare that they will demand an
anti-slavery policy before they will fill up the
regiments! We quote from the Tribune in the
beginning—a separation and recognition of the
Southern Confederacy.

Fresh analysis of the criminal disloyalty which
animates this class of radicals is just afforded.

The Tribune is also guilty of aiding for addi-
tional troops to fill up the ranks of the rebels
in the field, thinned by sickness and death. Loyal
citizens are prepared to respond to this call with
patriotic alacrity, but the Tribune politicians
treasonably declare that they will demand an
anti-slavery policy before they will fill up the
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"Leading men from the East and the West alike
express their doubts whether their States will
succumb to the pressure of the rebellion and
the demands of the slaveholders, and whether they
will act in accordance with their principles."

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The Promise for the Poor.

Since the day of the Declaration of American
Independence until the present, no such crops of
food as we have now are to be found in the
boundless mother earth. It would be difficult to
exaggerate to say, including in our estimate the
free and slave States, that, should nothing else
happen in the way of unpropitious weather be experienced,
in many portions of the country, but mainly West and South, cereal crops will scarcely
be worth the gathering, unless, indeed, some
very unusual accident comes from Europe. How
far this unusual condition of affairs is likely to
operate on the picture of the South, we cannot
say, but we are sure that the South will be
overwhelmed by the rebels, and that the South
will be reduced to a condition of want, more
than that, in the future, the chance will become
perpetual.

Could War have been Prevented?

In Mr. Everett's lecture now being delivered
in the principal Western cities, he conveys the
impression to his audience that during the crisis
of 1860 the North made every concession in
Congress and out, in order to prevent civil
war. This is very far from the truth. While the
whole nation was contending for the preservation
of the Union, the North was endeavoring to
conclude a peace with the South, and the South
was endeavoring to sustain its rebellion.

—*Y. N. Y. Argus.*

One Promise for the Poor.

—*Y. N. Y. Argus.*

Printer's Cards and Card Sheets!

PRINTING INKS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS
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